

# PEACE NEWS

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## Hitler's "Destiny": Will Germany Follow?

*Hitler's speeches are always worth reading; and that delivered in the Munich beer-cellar on Nov. 8 has some striking passages which call for careful consideration.*

**A**DOLF Hitler is something far more significant than "a bloodthirsty gutter-snipe." When Mr. Churchill called him that, he revealed the deficiencies of his own imagination. Mr. Churchill does not say many downright stupid things: but that was one.

Hitler is best described in the language of German genius, Goethe formulated the category of "daemonic men," chiefly I think to accommodate Napoleon. It is not to compare Hitler with Napoleon to say that he also is a "daemonic man."

He is I think a man inspired and sustained by a sense of historical mission: a maker of history. To make history is, alas, not necessarily to be

by John

Middleton Murry

creative. History is a process of "creations and destroyings." And there is the genius of destruction.

Christianity of the Middle Ages had a name for him: "The Scourge of God."

### DESTINY

Hitler's speech in the Munich beer-cellar on Nov. 8 was notable for the sense of personal destiny with which it was loaded. One example was peculiarly striking. About a third of the way through his speech he spoke of the situation which followed the fall of Mussolini.

"The treachery of the King of Italy, of the Italian Crown Prince, and of their clique brought about a situation which looked definitely ugly . . . In spite of everything we were able to re-establish the situation and in fact it proved afterwards better than before. We accomplished the seemingly impossible."

That is an interesting, but fairly objective description of the situation at the end of July. But at the end of his speech Hitler, describing the same situation again, spoke of it in very different terms. "Providence made us master the hopeless situation brought about by the collapse of Italy. That being so, can we despair of Providence?"

When you come to think of it, those are extraordinary words. "Definitely ugly situation" is by a whole dimension removed from "a hopeless situation."

### MYSTICAL MOOD

The explanation of the change is that Hitler is here expressing his own subjectivity. It was, as he experienced it, a hopeless situation. And he is able to confess this in so many words because he is, at this point of his speech, in a religious, or mystical mood. He has become possessed again by the sense of himself as an instrument of Destiny, Fate, or Providence.

And the steps by which he reaches this mood are noteworthy. He refers to the rumours that he had a nervous breakdown.

"Comrades, everything is possible in this war except that I should lose my nerve. Twenty years ago a sorry individual dared to accuse me of having broken my word. It was then I wrote Mein Kampf. After that I can never feel despondent."

"It is in adversity that true strength is shown. Any weakling can stand victories, but when reverses come, then a man is shown for what he is really worth. It is then that a man is revealed who need never think of capitulation."

It is deceptive; Hitler is thinking not only of July, 1943, but of Nov. 8,

1923, at Landenberg. And he is saying that he emerged from that defeat in full possession of the new faith which he expressed in Mein Kampf. In the strength of that faith he is—not invincible, indeed, but incapable of capitulation.

### "RELIGIOUS MAN"

It is important to take all this very seriously. It is not charlatanry, it is genuine religious experience in its own peculiar kind. And those who read it with the care it deserves will have no sense of shock when Hitler goes on:

"I am a profoundly religious man. I believe that Providence, when she has designed a man for great purposes, does not break that man till she has achieved them."

Now what are the purposes which Hitler believes that Providence intends to achieve by him before breaking him? The astonishing thing is that Hitler as good as confesses that he does not know.

True, he speaks in one place of "victory"; in another of "defending our lines so far away from the frontier of the Reich." But that is not the purpose, for almost in the same breath he says: "Even if from the beginning the war had come on German soil, I would never have capitulated."

The essential fact to grasp is that Hitler does not know what his purpose is. He has to go on, without capitulating, until he is broken by the same power that led him to greatness. Whether the German people will continue to follow him, who can tell? What one can reasonably prophesy is that Hitler will never be taken alive.

### KEEPS HIS HOLD

The evidence is that Hitler has not lost his hold on the German people. His picked fanatical troops, the Waffen SS, are now being used at every crucial point on the Eastern front to hold the line while the complicated retreat goes on. Yet Hitler himself is—on the political level—now almost incoherent.

Bolshevism is the terrible enemy at one point. At another, it is England who is "the prime moving force—the personification of aggression in unholy compact with the Jews." That is not to be taken seriously. But Hitler's sense of destiny: his determination to go on to the bitter end—"past 12 o'clock as he puts it—this needs to be taken very seriously indeed. If he pulls down the world in ruins about him, he will go on.

Will the German people follow to the end? It seems inconceivable. But there is in Germany a large and powerful body of fanatical, disciplined, and desperate men who believe in Hitler and his destiny absolutely—even though his destiny be to destroy Europe. And these men have, at this moment, complete control over Germany.

Hitler is probably right. "What happened in 1918 will never happen again."

## A PACIFIST COMMENTARY Edited by "Observer"

### Role of the New Russia

**W**ORLD-WAR II has now lasted nearly as long as World-war I. On that analogy rather than any more solid foundation is based the general expectation that the European war will end this winter. Mr. Churchill's intimation to the contrary has made little impression: and that perhaps is likewise due to a folk-memory of 1918. Official opinion was that the war would end a year later than it actually did.

But the analogy between the two world-wars (whether or not it really exists) suggests the contrast, which is striking. Russia collapsed in World-war I, France in World-war II. The collapse of Russia in 1917 was the prelude to the next great Revolution after the French Revolution in 1789. Twenty-four years after the Revolution, revolutionary Russia had to fight for her existence. Twenty-four years after the French Revolution, Napoleon's meteoric career was nearing its certain end. Twenty-six years after 1789, the French revolutionary imperialist wars were finally over, in 1815. Twenty-six years after October 1917, Russia is—where and what she is now.

### Respectable Russia

**W**HERE and what is Russia now? There is no doubt about what we are being encouraged to believe about Russia.

The main point of a very effective broadcast last week (Nov. 8) was to contrast the revolutionary army of 1918 with the "professional" army of 1943. Everything now in Russia was as it should be in a respectable nation: military academies, after the Tsarist pattern, an officer class, plenty of epaulettes and plenty of salutes. To complete the picture, at the same time Mr. Nelson, head of USA War Production, was assuring the American public that the big shots in Russia were exactly the same sort of people as the big shots

in USA—top-notch efficient "executives," who could talk turkey with one another at any time.

Neither of these pictures is to be dismissed as mere propaganda. There is a solid substance of truth in both reports. Modern industrial societies throw up much the same types to fulfil much the same functions.

### Beaverbrook and Stalin

**B**UT it would not occur to British propaganda that the emergence of "business executives" in Russia would commend that country to the average Briton. The "big shot" is not a British ideal—or archetype as the psychologists say—as he is an American. And it is noteworthy that when it was reported, some two years ago, that Lord Beaverbrook was the man whom Stalin could get on with, there was a perceptible ripple of faintly shocked surprise in this country: both among the revolutionaries and among the old school-ties. Lord Beaverbrook is, of course, the nearest thing we have to a genuine "big shot." As a financier, I know nothing about him; as a newspaper magnate he is open to my judgment. On the evidence, he has only one principle: Success.

The British archetype is different: it is the gentleman, better still, the officer and gentleman. So the BBC assures us that Russia is now prolific in officers and gentlemen, with (so to speak) the old Suvorov school-tie.

### Dominant Power

**N**EVERTHELESS, we may be sure that the new Russia is not a happy combination of American and British ideals; and that its policy is not in perfect harmony with British and American policy.

What we may be sure of is that, if France dominated Europe for ten years after World-war I, in spite of her exhaustion and her dependence on British aid, Russia, now in the full curve of ascendance, will dominate Europe after World-war II for much more than ten years. I do not use "dominate" in any evil

(Continued on page 2)

## MORE FOOD WILL GO TO GREECE

**A**NSWERING pleas from both sides of the House for an extension of Greek relief, Mr. Dingle Foot said on Wednesday of last week, "It may be possible—I will not put it higher, because I do not want to create disappointment—to meet some of the requests."

We learn that the situation is in fact more hopeful than this cautious statement would suggest. Most, if not all, the additional 4,000 tons monthly for which Mr. George Exintaris asked will be added to the present monthly shipments through the blockade to Greece.

The debate was raised on the Adjournment by Mr. R. R. Stokes, who had earlier announced his intention of doing so in view of the very unsatisfactory replies given to questions in the Commons at the end of last month. Mr. Stokes spoke with great restraint, but was obviously deeply moved, as he concluded in these words:

"I can imagine the awful bitterness which will prevail in the hearts of the parents of children as a result of the restrictions they have been suffering, and in many cases death, for the want of foodstuffs. There is a huge body of opinion in America and here that wants the Government to do something—none of us want to do anything which will help the enemy—to help the children and the nursing mothers in Belgium and give a little further relief to the starving people of Greece, showing that we really are fighting for Christian principles and that we recognize that these people are our Allies and are entitled to some substantial consideration."

### Call of Conscience

Mr. Harold Nicholson, in a magnificent speech from the Government side of the House, drove home the same point:

"I beg my hon. Friend, in all earnestness, not to continue to adopt the obstinate attitude which he adopted before. If he gives way and accepts our scheme, then surely he will be giving life, and the hope of life, not only to the present population but, as I have said, to the children yet unborn in those countries—and I am using no rhetorical phrase. If he does not do that, then I say he will be disregarding what I believe to be the conscience of this House. He is disregarding what I believe to be the conscience of the people of this country. And he is disregarding what I know to be the conscience of the neutral world."

Sir Peter Bennett, too, spoke of trying to explain the attitude of the Government

"to some good friends of this country in America, and I, frankly, found it impossible. Then I have had to try to explain it to my own constituents. I have had interviews with the Ministers, and I have tried to go back and reassure my constituents with what I have been told in answer to their questions, but I found it quite impossible to convince them that those reasons were really sound."

### Gifts from Soldiers

Edmund Harvev spoke impressively of the gifts to Norway by the returning soldiers.

"We have been deeply moved recently by the account of how our wounded prisoners, coming back after years of captivity, when they left their port in Sweden have surrendered their

(Continued on back page)

## SPECIAL EFFORT APPEAL

**M**R. CHURCHILL was recently asked in the House of Commons: "Is it proposed to adopt a system of national military training after the war?" "I hope so," he replied, "but it is too early to pronounce."

There we have our warning, from the highest quarter. It may be too early for Mr. Churchill to pronounce: it is not a moment too early for us to prepare. And the best preparation is to have a well-knit organization, financially self-supporting.

Have you as an individual made your contribution to the Special Effort Appeal? Have you seen to it that your Group has made its corporate contribution to it? If not, do it now! Contributions to date: Individual contributors: £830 6s. 11d.; Groups: £105 0s. 9d. Total to date £935 7s. 8d.

### THE EDITOR

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## Democracy in Transition

THE Head of the General Commission of USA Army and Navy Chaplains, the Rev. Dr. William Pugh, said lately:

"You could tell our boys' fathers twenty-five years ago that they were in a holy crusade in a war to end war or fighting to save democracy. Not so with the modern American soldier. He would almost laugh at me if I talked such rot. He is intelligent and interested in what it is all about because he knows something of the world in which he lives."

Unfortunately, Dr. Pugh does not tell us what the American soldier does think it is all about. It is not to save democracy: it is not a war to end war. The American soldier would laugh at that "rot." Yet a highly eloquent editorial in American "Life," opposite a vivid photograph of three American soldiers, lying dead in Buna, says that "if freedom is to live, they must be willing to die." Does the American soldier think that also "rot"? "Life" would hardly print it if he did. Moreover, it is what the best types of British soldier have been taught to believe, and do believe. Most likely, the best types of American soldier believe it too.

Probably, too, the British soldier roughly agrees with the American that the idea that it is the war to end war, or to save democracy, is rot. Are we to conclude that the idea of freedom has somehow become detached from the ideas of democracy and peace? Not exactly. We suspect that all these related ideas are now in a common melting pot. One influence at work is negative: the realization that World War I, in spite of the eloquence, did not end war or save democracy. A second influence is positive: the fact that Russia, which is not a democracy and has been preparing for war for years, is not merely the ally of the Western "democracies," but is quite as much a symbol of "freedom" as they are.

Thirdly, there is taking place a change in the actual fabric of democracy. In Britain the very machinery of democracy is suspended, and it is not easy to see how it can function again in the traditional two-party way. In USA the two-party system is now raging more violently than ever. Yet it is probable that its very violence will be its undoing. The intense feud between the farmers and labour which is being exploited by big business to destroy the New Deal is ominous of a political chaos and an atmosphere of violence after the war in which two-party democracy will be no longer possible.

Can democracy function except on a two-party system? We incline to believe it can. Further we incline to believe that only some such transformation of traditional democracy will enable political freedom to make any sort of passage across the stormy strait which divides a substantially capitalistic from a substantially socialist society. If radical social change is to be achieved and internal violence is to be avoided—and pacifists have both at heart—it looks as though National Government, with an opposition that is critical but does not profess to provide an alternative government, may be the path of peace.

In any case it cannot be too strongly insisted that we are now living in a period of extraordinarily rapid transition, which may bring us to freedom that is not freedom, democracy that is not democracy and peace that is not peace. But the new forms of these things may have values of their own. They will at least have been, the creations of necessity: institutional expressions of the real behaviour of modern man, as distinct from the idealistic abstractions which, for the most part, conceal his behaviour from himself.

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## Churchill's Callousness

There are two strong, clearly-marked currents of popular feeling in this country at present. One is that the war will soon be over—"Germany will collapse any day now"; "It'll all be over by Christmas"; "I give it six months at the outside." The other is that when it is all over, "things have got to be different."

If Mr. Churchill were in touch with the common people he would know this—and that what has become known as the Hereford Birchings Case has aroused very strong feeling and is not a matter to be dismissed with a cheap gibe, or, as the Daily Telegraph (Nov. 10) describes it, in "a chuckled aside".

IT is difficult to believe that so experienced a statesman would have made the speech Mr. Churchill did at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov. 9 (was it an "austerity" meal, one wonders?) if he had been in touch with popular feeling.

"The crack about the Hereford case"—which is how the common people are resentfully referring to it—raised "the heartiest laugh" of the occasion, according to the Telegraph, thus relegating it, says this government mouthpiece, to its "proper place in world affairs."

But what is so vastly amusing to the distinguished guests of a Mansion House luncheon is not a laughing matter to the common people. It was tactless of Mr. Churchill.

## SAME OLD IMPERIALIST

And that "crack" about the Empire—will the USA, our esteemed ally, already critical of our Indian policy, endorse that? "In 1942," said Mr. Churchill, "I thought it right to say that I did not consider it any part of my duty to liquidate the British Empire. I do not conceal from you that I hold the same opinion today."

The USA, it may be recalled, didn't like that Churchillian what-we-have-we-hold speech. Mr. Churchill himself refers to "the high aims" of the Atlantic Charter. No-one has yet explained how imperialism fits in with those high aims.

India is only one of the enormous question marks at the foot of this charter declaring self-government as a right for all nations; but India is the outstanding challenge whenever that charter is mentioned, not merely for Americans, but for the common people of this country. The common people of this country have taken a long time to come to it, but they have at last come to feel very uneasy about the frightful famine in India—the uneasy feeling that British rule is somehow responsible.

Perhaps Mr. Churchill didn't know that the public is so uneasy about India. Perhaps when a man has immense power he becomes indifferent to the trends of public thought and feeling. If so, he makes a great mistake. A man called Benito Mussolini had immense power, and it was swept away overnight.

## "SENSE OF PROPORTION"

"This is no time for persons who have practical war work to do to dream easy dreams of brave new worlds." Mr. Churchill declared at that banquet. "We must keep our sense of proportion."

And then the Hereford case "crack"—that "chuckle aside"—even when discussing the incidents of procedure in some of our juvenile courts." Mr. Churchill should know that it is those easy dreams of brave new worlds that keep the men in the forces, the over-worked men and women in the war factories, and the women robbed of their husbands and sons, going.

The "Left" feeling in the army is common knowledge. It is not Com-

## Enemy Told of Heroism

Although it is very rarely indeed that a good word is ever said for a Nazi, hatred has not yet destroyed the capacity in men to give credit to—even to admire—their enemies.

Reporting the posthumous award of the VC to Flying Officer Lloyd Allan Trigg, the Evening Standard Air Correspondent said (Nov. 2):

"The only story of his gallantry comes, I learn, from the first officer of the U-boat which was sunk in Trigg's attack. So full of admiration for the heroism of the airmen was the German that he told the story almost as soon as he was rescued."

"Peace must be in terms not of force but of reason. Cry out for statesmen who can draw all men into the vision of co-operation." This is the wording, printed in black and red, on a new poster issued by the Northern Friends' Peace Board, Friends' Meeting House, Clifford St., York.

by  
ETHEL MANNIN

munism; it is not even what some of us understand by real Socialism; it may escape any party label, but it is summed up in the common expression, "Things have got to be different." It may be la grande illusion all over again; it very probably is; last time it was "homes fit for heroes" and "a war to end war"; this time it is "food, work, and homes," and the Beveridge Report.

The promised post-war brave new world is strongly in the public imagination, and for all his power that is something Mr. Churchill cannot dispose of by rhetorical injunctions or any other means. (The Chinese have a saying, "What is so real as a dream in the heart of man?" You may destroy nations, but not ideas).

Mr. Churchill and his colleagues don't want any brave new world; what is the Conservative Party for but to conserve the status quo? In his heart the common man knows this: it was foolish of Mr. Churchill to remind him.

## MORE "BLOOD AND TEARS"

Mr. Churchill, if he is not careful, will overdo this blood-and-sweat-and-tears theme.

## COMMENTARY

sense: merely that no policies will be possible in Europe which conflict with Russian ideas of what is permissible.

What Russia intends to permit, I do not know: neither (I suspect) does Mr. Eden or Mr. Cordell Hull. As I hinted last week, the British-American policy of restoring the European states to independent sovereignty may suit Russia better than it will ourselves.

## Lebanon Crisis

WHAT is indeed fantastic, having regard to the events of the war and the actual constellation of power, is that the French National Committee (or rather Gen. de Gaulle) should have launched a new French imperialism in the Lebanon, by arresting the President and the key-ministers of the newly elected parliament, and replacing them by a Francophile whose party won 2 seats out of 54. Judged even by the most hard-boiled standards, it is colossal impudence.

The short-sighted enthusiasts for de Gaulle on the Left in this country have been made to look foolish. The obviously less enthusiastic Government will now be thinking that, by putting this particular egg into the British incubator, it has hatched an even more alarming Gallic cock than it feared. Gen. de Gaulle appears to be in the true succession of French would-be military dictators who from time to time threatened the Republic: with a specifically totalitarian twist to his egoism. For ourselves, we still doubt whether de Gaulle will be found to have much following in liberated—and incalculable—France.

## Post-War Policy

MR. Churchill has changed his mind. His speech at the Mansion House was a definite repudiation of the position to which he has hitherto stubbornly clung.

"I regard it (he said) as a definite part of the duty and responsibility of this National Government to have its plans perfected in a vast and practical scheme to make sure that in the years immediately following the war, food, work and homes are found for all."

The change of mind is reflected in the two most important new political appointments: Lord Woolton as Minister for Reconstruction with a seat in the War Cabinet, and Mr. Willink as Minister of Health. They are both good appointments—about the best practically possible: both show a welcome disregard for the political machine. Lord Woolton is non-party: Mr. Willink a Conservative backbencher, only 3 years in Parliament, with a genuinely progressive outlook and first-hand administrative experience as a Regional Commissioner for London. It is a much more promising appointment than could have been made from the ranks of Labour.

I do not often find matter for praise in Mr. Churchill's actions. But I praise these two appointments: they indicate to me that Mr. Churchill, now that he has changed his mind, means business.

## Willink on Beveridge

I HAVE taken the occasion to re-read Mr. Willink's speech in the debate on the Beveridge Report, on Feb. 10 last. It was an eminently constructive criticism of the Beveridge proposals, in very important matters, and a constructive proposal for the Government machinery for deciding on the necessary legislation. One passage is worth quoting. Saying he was not enamoured of the proposal to appoint a Minister of Social Security, Mr. Willink went on:

It is all very well when you are old and portly and full of Lord-Mayor's-banquet good food and wine to light an expensive cigar and promise that "1944 will see the greatest sacrifices of life by the British and American armies," and that "sorrow will come to many homes" in the United Kingdom and the United States. Unless your own life is involved in the potential human sacrifice you cannot, legitimately, some might think, hand death a blank cheque in this airy fashion.

Connolly could legitimately say to his men during Easter Week, 1916, "We are going out to be slaughtered, but has it not been a full life, and is not this a good end?" because he himself was going with them. . . . Was it tactful of Mr. Churchill to refer to "Hitler and his confederates" running no extra risk in "making other people fight to the bitter end"?

## CALLOUSNESS

Does not Mr. Churchill's candour border, shall we say, on callousness?

Blood and tears and sweat is all right once. We all know that war means that—the non-pacifist knows it as much as the pacifist; and that huge sacrifices of human life are involved, we know that, too; we've had Dunkirk, we've had Crete (and how many lives were lost in Sicily?), we've had our children murdered in school, our young people murdered in cinema and dance-hall.

A young girl working in a hospital said to me after reading Mr. Churchill's speech, "Perhaps Mr. Churchill doesn't know what it's like sorting and labelling the clothes of the victims, and tying labels on bodies for the mortuary" . . . .

Suppose we leave it at that.

## Continued from page 1

"The bulk of the work will have to be done by existing Departments, a great deal of it by the Ministry of Health, but there are others as well. These nuclei of co-ordinating officers under a Minister who has none of the weight and experience of an established Department do not carry the influence carried by the old Departments. That is the trouble of the Minister without Portfolio. I want a clear, definite set-up."

Mr. Willink's appointment suggests that there is to be such a clear, definite set-up.

## Party Prospects

IT is important for the political future of this country that something definite should be done and done quickly on the general matter of social security. If the Government acts in this field, a Conservative (or Conservative-National) victory in the post-war election is pretty certain. I have no desire for a Conservative victory for its own sake; but that is better than a victory for a Labour Party without a coherent policy at all. Mr. Morrison has put forward a coherent policy, which could be radically criticized; but it is, at least, a coherent and practical policy, not a bundle of abstract slogans. But nobody knows whether this is the policy of the Labour Party. And the obstinate report is that the Trade Unions are strongly opposed to Mr. Morrison's policy and himself. Mr. Morrison himself was pretty frank about the situation on Nov. 13.

"The splits in the Labour Party threatened to become more than occasional, and to become systematic. Worse still, the Labour front bench itself had been splitting; and members of it had actually been seen speaking and voting against a party decision. This kind of thing pointed one way: lack of public confidence and political disaster. The British electorate might forgive or forget many weaknesses and mistakes. It would not be disposed to give its trust to a party that did not know its own mind."

## Diplomacy

MR. Cordell Hull has held his first press conference after returning from Moscow. "Under questioning"—which used to be a name for the rack—he said that the opportunity for liberated nations to choose their own governments would apply to the Baltic as well as to the Balkan countries (D. Mail, Nov. 16).

M. Oumanskv, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico, indicated that Russia regards as hers the Polish territory occupied in 1939. He said:

"According to estimates we are now only 145 kilometres from our western frontier. I wish that were true, but I must inform you that we still have to win back 450 kilometres in the same direction in order to reach our frontier with Poland" (Times, Nov. 16).

Those two utterances raise a nice problem. Did Mr. Cordell Hull and M. Molotov define what they meant by Poland when they discussed her? Or did they, diplomatically, agree not to define it—for cordiality's sake?

POSTSCRIPT.—As we go to press, the Express (Nov. 17) reports from Washington that Mr. Hull has now made it clear that "Poland and the Baltic States will not be given the opportunity to choose their own form of future government until the boundary lines of those countries have been permanently determined." The reports adds: "Hull declared that the United States and Britain have decided not to seek any permanent settlement of European boundary disputes till after the end of the war."



"I cannot keep out of this fight any longer, although what I have to say is by no means new," writes

BILL GRINDLAY, continuing the discussion on

## INDUSTRIALIZATION

**M**AN has misused the machines which he has created. But to prohibit him the use of machinery is a reactionary and unimaginative solution to the problem. To take a dangerous toy away from the child in this fashion is to apply bad pedagogics to the human race.

It is also to misunderstand history; for the clock can move in one direction only, and the past is irrevocable. If the virtues which characterized some aspects of mediaeval society are to return, they must return at a higher level of technical development.

Raymond O'Malley implies quite rightly in his letter (Nov. 5) that the Left is escapist if it refuses to face the danger that industrialization may involve dehumanization. I speak for that section of that Left which is not unaware of the danger; which indeed regards it as the central problem to be faced by our generation.

To smash these dangerous machines is to renounce the burdens and the opportunities of contemporary life. Society is forbidden to bury its talents. I cannot believe that the men who discovered the uses of radium and invented the aeroplane are incapable of solving the social problems which their genius has created. Nor can I believe that the civilization which built the Dnieper Dam is quite devoid of corporate human creativity.

### THE ULTIMATE PROBLEM

Ultimately, the problem is religious. But unless we solve the immediate political problem, there will be no civilization left to face ultimate problems, for our machines will have smashed themselves in total war, and taken us to ruin with them; an act of Nemesis scarcely to be wished for. Rather than that, let men follow Wilfred Wellock and take the smashing of their machines into their own hands.

But I do not think that they will do it; and I have a faith in something higher than man which vouchsafes the knowledge that neither machinery nor any other power on earth can suppress the human spirit. The ultimate problem is religious. We must demonstrate that the new machine society as well as any other can be built to the glory of God.

Man in his greatness must rediscover his humility, and in his moment of highest creativity must remember his creaturehood. Then the blind, impersonal forces which seem to move industrial society with a will that is independent of men will lose their diabolism. It is Wilfred Wellock's defeatism that I cannot

### TOMORROW'S "JAM"

Mass production can only keep going on a continually expanding consumption; and since the appetite of war is literally insatiable, the machines can work at full speed, the equitable distribution of civil necessities can proceed unimpeded, and there is no unemployment.

When the outbreak of peace knocks the bottom out of the market we shall have to think up other ways of getting rid of the stuff; otherwise the wheels will stop turning and we shall find ourselves in a jam. If we try to sell it (on sound business lines) or to give it away (on sound socialist lines) we may find that the rest of the world—being now pretty thoroughly industrialized—will prefer to keep its own wheels turning and will not be eager either to buy our goods or accept our charity.

When at length we have gutted all the land and glutted all the markets, we shall really have to consider seriously the nature of machine production—or else, of course, fall back on having bigger and better wars.

—From a letter from Dorothy L. Sayers in Saturday's Daily Telegraph.

not tolerate. It is our task to see that mass-production does not produce the mass-man who is incapable of democracy.

The issue is not between field and factory simply, as any gang-labourer on the land would know. We have got to use the machine, and use it well.

And if we fail, we fail. If we were certain of success, the stuff of human living would have changed radically. It has not.

### Other contributions to the debate:

**I** FEEL that Mr. Lohr has misunderstood what is meant by the term "Christian socialism." It means that some of Christ's followers believe that the socialization of the means of production is the next great step forward for mankind. They would repudiate the idea that socialism is the panacea for all ills. On the contrary they would entirely agree, I feel, with a resolution of the Malvern Conference, which runs, "There is no structural organization of society which can bring about the coming of the Kingdom of God on earth, since it is a gift

of God, and since all systems can be perverted by the selfishness of man."

Mr. Lohr seems to identify socialism with the philosophy of dialectical materialism. But the Marxian view is not even predominant among English socialists. Personally, I feel that the common democratic ownership of the great resources can be the means to the kind of end advocated by Eric Gill and Wilfred Wellock. As Eric Gill says in his essay on Private Property, "an immediate return to small workshops is impossible; the first step must be that the workers gain, in whole or in part, a real ownership of existing industrial enterprises..." How in the world is that to come about except through socialism?

The evolutionary and historical factors of the present situation must be borne in mind. The age of individualism is dying and giving way to the age of "co-operative man." Under common ownership it is reasonable to expect a better spirit among the people. Until we get that better spirit there is no hope of convincing the mass of people that good craftsmanship is a better thing (which it is) than much leisure.

Some pacifists contend that Fascism in one form or another is inevitable and that there is no hope of a socialist order worthy the name. But in spite of the terrible retrogression of society on the one hand it so happens that there are probably more progressively minded people in the world today than ever before and that there is a genuine thirst for a better state of affairs among a very considerable minority of the people in England and in other countries. Who knows what leavening of society may result even in our time?

PHILIP BELL

18 Lichfield Av., Bengeworth, Evesham.

On the debate upon industrialization, every man to his own taste. On the second point in Mr. O'Malley's letter, I would rather drive an Underground train than look after sheep, but perhaps I have not got over a schoolboy weakness of always strolling up to the end of the train to see what kind of an engine is going to "take me" on my journey. Seated in a comfortable cabin, obeying coloured lights, and adhering to definite hours is for me much more pleasant and rhythmic than getting out in all weathers and dipping sheep.

The few occasions on which I have spent my holidays in Scotland, with its cold wet mists and lonely roads, have always made me thankful that I live in urban surroundings.

If Mr. O'Malley wishes to go on crofting, and Mr. Wellock wishes to walk along A5 on his way home from National Council Meetings, then I do not propose to stop them.

Furthermore, I would point out how engine-drivers have a sentimental affection for their engines, and sailors for their ships. Have farmers similar feelings for their cattle? If they have, what are their reactions when their stock is sent to the slaughter house?

FRANK MAITLAND

Benton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

### "Prison for Women"

May I point out to Una Forward that the purpose of the Prison Medical Reform Council in producing the pamphlet "Prison for Women" was to obtain, if possible, some improvement of conditions in Holloway.

That it has had some considerable success is made clear by the fact that on Nov. 4 Herbert Morrison told the House, in answer to a question, that as a result of the pamphlet a special investigation had been conducted. He made no denial of the facts stated in the pamphlet but said: "Certain of the complaints have already been remedied."

This was the aim of the pamphlet and Una Forward appears therefore, to have been one of those who have benefited. The PMRC is much encouraged by the result and cannot, of course, refrain from publishing the truth about prison conditions because such statements may have an effect upon an individual decision which they had supposed was based on conscience and not on consequences.

SYBIL MORRISON

(Sponsor of PMRC)

Redcap, Greenstreet Green, Farnborough, Kent.

Having spent a short winter holiday in a Midland prison, my reaction to the pamphlet "Prison for Women" was that some of the conditions I had experienced were worse, some were better, than those described in Holloway.

I did not, however, regard the pamphlet as an attempt to provide a handbook for would-be prisoners, but as an effort to bring before an ignorant public conditions under which a civilised state compels a section of the community to live for periods of time. Whether those conditions exist all the time or only part of the time, they certainly do exist, and the C.O. who has experienced prison should use every opportunity to make known the evils of the present prison system.

LILLA TANSLEY

12 Manor Park, London, S.E.13.

### A Conversation

I was recently travelling on a bus and the following conversation took place between two men sitting directly in front of me:

Mr. A. "Well, how is the war treating you?"  
Mr. B. (with a carefree satisfied smile). "Oh, I am doing all right: knocking up £8 a week at..."

Mr. A. "Is it hard work?"  
Mr. B. "No, I wouldn't mind it for life." After digesting this conversation I asked myself this question: With all the bloodshed, tragedies, and tears this war is causing, how many people throughout the country will perhaps be a little sorry (from a financial standpoint) when peace dawns once again?

BERT BRANSON

THE basis of the Peace Pledge Union is the following pledge which is signed by each member:

**I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER.**  
The address to which new signatures of the pledge should be sent, and from which further particulars may be obtained is:

→ PPU HEADQUARTERS. ★

Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

## NON-VIOLENCE

"I think that the methods of non-violent resistance are far more likely to succeed against an invader than any use of lethal weapons. The possibilities of non-violence have already been demonstrated—by Gandhi in India, by the Jews over long centuries of persecution, by working men in innumerable strikes."

**I** COPY the words from Gandhi's periodical, Harijan, and from a pre-war issue, December, 1937. Not a very surprising statement from that source, truly. But the words are those of Dick Sheppard, and the article is reprinted from the Glasgow Forward where it appeared on Nov. 6, 1937, a week after Dick's death. It was the last article Dick Sheppard ever wrote.

Not that the PPU as a whole has ever been committed to a belief in non-violence. As the symposium, "Non-Violence for the West?" showed, leading pacifists differ considerably in their attitude. Stuart Morris thought non-violence was a bit shady from a purely Christian point of view, Middleton Murry considered it not particularly relevant to European conditions, Alan Staniland was for having us think more about reconciliation and less about revolution. Still Housman, Reynolds and others defended the position.

There can, at any rate, be no doubt as to the importance of the subject not only to the PPU but to Western pacifism as a whole, and it is high time that the PPU made a real effort to clear up its thought on the whole matter. For, since the pre-war days when Richard Gregg's book "The Power of Non-Violence" was closely studied, little attention has been given to it.

To remedy this state of affairs the National Council, on a resolution from London Area, set up last year a sub-committee to study "the relationship of non-violent technique to PPU policy and campaigning." The symposium was the first result of the Committee's work.

As the discussions went on it became apparent that there were many misunderstandings to be cleared up, many vaguenesses of thought and expression to be dispelled. Somehow a path must be found through the voluminous and somewhat involved literature of the subject.

The Committee recommended for publication four "Classics of Non-Violence"—"Civil Disobedience" by H. D. Thoreau; "The Moral Equivalent to War" by William James; "A Letter to a Hindu" by Leo Tolstoy; and three short articles—"The Doctrine of the Sword," "The Law of Suffering" and "Modern Politics"—by M. K. Gandhi. Those by Thoreau and Gandhi are now published; Tolstoy and William James will be ready shortly. Each pamphlet costs 6d., and there is a uniform cover for the series.

### MEMBERS CAN HELP

When the Committee last met, at Dick Sheppard House in November, it recommended that an attempt should be made to get in touch with members and groups interested in the subject, particularly those who would like to express opinions or whose special knowledge of some aspect of the problem would help the Committee.

It also decided to study in more detail the course of non-military struggles. What had really been happening in Norway and Denmark in the present war? How far could the Union of Norway and Sweden a century ago be regarded as a triumph for non-violence? What was the truth about the struggle of the German Churches against the Nazi State? What could be found out about the German non-violence which defeated the Kapp Putsch in the twenties? How far had the ideology of Sinn Fein been non-violent and how far had its success been vitiated by the resort to violence? Where was there to be found an adequate examination of the Indian campaigns? How far was strike action a truly pacifist method, and when could its use be sanctioned by pacifists?

The Committee would like to hear from any group or individual member who would be willing to do research work on such problems. The work would have to be done very thoroughly and conscientiously, and without any attempt to draw a "pacifist moral". The resulting reports would be invaluable to the Non-Violence Committee and it is hoped eventually to publish a further series of pamphlets on "Non-Military Struggles". Research groups may therefore be sure that their work will be work done for the movement as a whole and will not be wasted.

We do also invite correspondence from members and groups on any aspect of Non-Violence. It may not be possible to answer all the problems raised, but the Committee would have a better picture of the difficulties and doubts, as well as the extent of support within the movement for "direct action" in critical circumstances.

This is only a beginning. But the Non-Violence Committee hopes—with your help—to make it a good beginning.

Roy Walker

**Non-Violence Classics**  
**TOLSTOY** Letter to a Hindu  
**GANDHI** Selected Essays  
6d. each (postage 1d.)  
PPU BOOKSHOP  
6 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1.

## MICE and MEN

On the farm front the Autumn ploughing campaign is now in full swing, and hundreds of tractors are roaring up and down the fields turning the even stubble into a rough jumble of earth.

**Y**ESTERDAY, as I was driving across the field I overtook a field-mouse which I had disturbed on the previous bout and which had remained crouching in the furrow until the tractor had come round again, and now it was flying for its life.

It was only half grown, and the furrow walls were too high for it to climb, and although it was running fast the tractor was moving faster. Slowly it lost its lead and soon the tractor was barely a yard behind it.

Suddenly it stopped, crouched in the bottom of the furrow, waiting for the fate that it was powerless to avoid. Its attitude was that of a small boy who is about to be punished, flinching with his hands over his head waiting for the blow which he knows is about to fall.

But the mouse didn't die. I stopped,

and got off and shifted it to a safer place.

"Steady little mouse, there's no need to struggle, I'm not going to hurt you."

Of course, it couldn't understand and before I set it down in the hedge-row it nipped my finger.

One mouse alive which should by rights have been dead (it would have been if I were a normal tractor driver). What difference does it make anyway? One mouse saved for what? A meal for the farm cat, or the barn owl?

When Burns turned up a mouse with his plough he wrote a poem to it; but there isn't time for that these days. With the mechanization of the land, bigger and better ploughs are turning over greater and greater numbers of furrows, and more and more mice

"—start awa sae hasty  
Wi' bickering brattle!"

But we haven't time to notice them. let alone write poems to them; yet if it was true two hundred years ago that

"The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men  
Gang aft a-gley,"

how truer it is, today, when hundreds of people in London, or Coventry, or Hamburg, crouch as the roaring machine draws nearer, waiting for the blow that they are powerless to resist—and the driver doesn't pity them!

"Thy wee bit housie, too, in ruin!  
It's silly wa's the win's are strewin'!"

Must it always be so? So long as seed time and harvest come and go, so long will the plough disturb the mice. Are we deluding ourselves when we look forward to the day when the schemes of men will no longer "gang a-gley"? H.S.S.

### Food-relief news up-to-date

## Will America Save the Hungry?

an essential supplement in  
**"THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE"**  
which dealt with the British  
official view

by ROY WALKER

Each 4d. (postage 1d.)

also: **WORLD OF PLENTY**  
Leaflet for use in connection with film:  
10s. per 1,000, plus postage

PPU BOOKSHOP

6 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1



## Fireguard: C.O. Faces Seventh Prosecution

GEORGE P. Elphick, of Lewes, has now received two further summonses, to be heard on Nov. 23, for not doing fire-guard duty under his local authority.

This is the seventh time he has been prosecuted for similar offences on conscientious grounds. He will be represented by counsel.

At Clerkenwell Police Court on Nov. 10, Jack Unite, a social worker attached to Trinity Presbyterian Church, Kentish Town, appeared on remand in connexion with a summons for failing to comply with his conditions of registration.

He insisted that his failure to comply was due to his conscientious objection but reference had been made to a leg injury and the Magistrate, Mr. Frank Powell, had remanded him in custody for a medical report.

At the adjourned hearing Mr. Powell said that the medical report was that the defendant was unfit to do the work he had been directed to do. Counsel for the Ministry of Labour said the Ministry had been most anxious all along that the matter should be investigated.

At the suggestion of the Magistrate, the summons was withdrawn.

### BACK FROM GERMANY

The November issue of the CBCO Bulletin (to be issued on Nov. 19) will contain the story

## FELT IT WRONG TO KILL

The News Chronicle (Oct. 26) reported one of the prisoners of war recently repatriated from Germany (Sergeant Owen Roberts) as saying: "Please tell your readers that over there there are men yearning to come home, but who mean to stay as long as they feel their duty lies among their fellow-prisoners."

"One is a 45-year-old staff sergeant, who has a wife and a couple of kiddies and a lovely little home in this country. He was a combatant soldier in the last war, and though he is 45 he joined the RAMC because he felt that, though it was wrong to kill, he must help his fellow-men."

"Often we have talked about the joy we should feel when the day for the return home came. Well, at last it did. We were asked for volunteers who would stay on, and that staff sergeant was one of them."

"I knew what he felt, but he wouldn't change his mind."

### WORDS OF PEACE-47

## Recipe for Death

WHAT, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war?

To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil in the British village of Dumdridge usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain "natural enemies" of the French, there are successively selected during the French war, say, thirty able-bodied men. Dumdridge, at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them: she has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois. Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected; all dressed in red; and shipped away, at the public charges, some two thousand miles, or say only to the south of Spain, and fed there till wanted.

And now, to that same spot, in the south of Spain, are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Dumdridge, in like manner wending: till at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition, and thirty stand fronting thirty, each with a gun in his hand. Straightway the word "Fire!" is given, and they blow the souls out of one another; and in place of sixty brisk, useful craftsmen, the world has thirty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anew shed tears for.

Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the Devil is, not the smallest! They lived far enough apart; were the entirest strangers; nay, in so wide a Universe there was even, unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! their governors had fallen out; and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot.

CARLYLE

of one of the FAU men repatriated from Germany, entitled "A CO from Stalag VIIIIB". It is an enthralling tale. A CO's experiences on volunteering for work in a coal-mine are also included in the Bulletin.

Broadsheet 13 on "The Duties of Civil Defence" just issued (CBCO, 6 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1; 1d., 2d. post free) deals with the duties that may be given to CO's in the Civil Defence Services following the recent circular to local authorities.

### ADVISORY BUREAU

Ardrossan and Saltcoats individual adviser.—Owen Kelly, 9 Windmill St., Saltcoats.  
Ayr individual adviser.—Rev. David C. Mitchell, 74 Dundonald Rd., Kilmarnock.  
Barrhead individual adviser.—A. Moran, 36 Main St., Neilston.  
Darvel and Newmilns individual adviser.—R. W. Paterson, 47 London Rd., Newmilns.  
Garstang individual adviser.—Arthur B. Thomas, The Pharmacy, Market Place, Garstang.  
Greenock.—J. S. Davies Jnr., 18 Wellington St., Greenock.  
Kirkintilloch and District individual adviser.—Robert Paterson, 35 Gallow Hill Rd., Lenzie, nr. Glasgow.  
Oswestry individual adviser.—J. C. Hamer, c/o Anwyll House, Whittington.

## BY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN OPENS

A CROWD assembled on the Port Brae, Kirkcaldy, on Saturday to hear Henry Hilditch, prospective Christian Socialist candidate in the Kirkcaldy by-election outline his programme at the first open-air meeting of his campaign. Two days earlier, 62 people had attended the first indoor meeting in the outlying district of Methil, when the candidate was supported by Dr. M. Marwick, of Edinburgh.

Committee Rooms were opened at 71 High Street, Kirkcaldy, at the beginning of this week, and it is

hoped to hold meetings in a large room at the back of the shop.

All future donations and offers of help should now be sent to the Agent, Donald Port, at that address. The campaign, which started with virtually no support from within the division, has now attracted a number of useful contacts. Donations have come in from PPU groups all over the country, but it should be emphasized that much further help is required, both with money and from people who can give time to work in the constituency, before any real success can be expected.

Mr. Foot's reply seemed to satisfy no-one, although there were exclamations of satisfaction when he said

that it might be possible to meet some of the Greek requests.

Partly the Ministry's retreat (or rather their step forward) may be ascribed to the attitude in Washington. In part it may be due to what Mr. Eden had to report from the Greek and Yugoslav leaders he met in Cairo last week. But no small part of the credit belongs to Mr. Stokes, Mr. Nicolson and Mr. Harvey, and many readers may like to follow the example of the Food Relief Campaign in writing to express their appreciation and their support for the further steps which these Members are expected to take to secure some small measure of relief for Belgium.

"We cannot do anything. Why? Because of the Ministry of Economic Warfare. I do not think the House ought to lie down under that." We may take heart from such a candid and determined statement from so firm a supporter of the Government as Harold Nicolson.

R.W.

### £13,250,000 Every Day

In six minutes yesterday MPs voted another £1,250,000,000 to carry on the war. Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimated that it would "foot the bill" until about the middle of February. The war is now costing around £13,250,000 a day.—Daily Mail, Nov. 5.

By an unfortunate mistake the name of the pianist whose performance was so much appreciated at Friends' House on Oct. 6 was printed as Arthur Smith: it should have been Austin Smith.

**CHARGES:** 2d. per word, minimum 2s. 6d. (Box No. 6d. extra). Reductions on 6 or more insertions.

**CASH** must accompany copy, except for series bookings.

**LATEST TIME** for copy to be received **MONDAY**. Please, type copy separately from your letter.

### ACCOMMODATION

CAN ANYONE help pacifist couple, three children, find small house or cottage, etc.? Any locality. Need desperate. Savage, Dry Drayton, Cambs.

C.O. AND WIFE require cottage, flat, furnished or unfurnished rooms, eastern Leeds. Moore, 55 Tennyson Av., Mexborough.

DERBYSHIRE HILLS. Food Reform Vegetarian Guest House for happy holidays or restful recuperation; all modern comforts. A. and K. S. Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, Matlock (Station: Ambergate: Tel Ambergate 44).

FOR ALL properties to be let or sold in N.W. London and Districts, apply to McGrath and Brooks, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 44 Market Place, N.W.11. (Speedwell 9888, 5 lines), who will give special attention to the requirements of pacifists.

LONDON (3 minutes Baker St. Station): Civil Servant offers two furnished rooms, use kitchen and bathroom. Rent including gas, electricity, coal, constant hot water, 45s. per week. Suit couple, vegetarians preferred. Box 181 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

PACIFIST FAMILY require house with all convenience and acre or two of garden with fruit trees, to rent or buy on mortgage. Midlands or South, Edwards, Church St., Helmdon, Northants.

THE MONASTERY Guest House. Comfortable Winter Holidays amid peaceful surroundings. From 4 guineas. Write: H. and E. A. Williams, Capely-Ffin, nr. Llanthony, Abergvenny, Mon. (In no way connected with the Llanthony Brothers.)

WYE VALLEY (and Forest of Dean). Guest house in own parkland 150 acres. Very tranquil. Mild district. Delightful walking centre. From £3. "Lindors," St. Briavels, Glos.

YOUNG PACIFIST COUPLE urgently need house or flat near Uxbridge. Oliver, 69 Castle Rd., Northolt, Middlesex.

### EDUCATIONAL

FIND RECREATION and new power to serve through speaking and writing. Correspondence (also visit) lessons 5s. classes 1s. 6d. Dorothy Matthews, B.A., 32 Primrose Hill Rd., London, N.W.3.

FREEMOUNT, Bacton, Hereford. Progressive education and communal home from 5 years in lovely estate parkland. Individual care and tuition, modern health principles, own produce. Katherine Young and Peter Young, M.A. (Cambs.).

"30 YEARS OF KNOWING HOW" Study Signwriting, an interesting and remunerative profession, by post. Terms, Sylvester Studios, BCM/CATESQUE, London, W.C.1.

### FOR SALE & WANTED

ACCORDIONS bought, sold, and part-exchanged; satisfaction guaranteed; all sizes; good selection. 43 Perth Rd., Leyton, E.10.

COMMUNITY, compelled to refurnish, urgently requires offers of good sound furniture at reasonable price. Hollingthorpe Community, Chapelthorpe, Wakefield.

CONJURING table and apparatus would be greatly appreciated by pacifist who does considerable amount of social entertaining. Fair prices paid. Siddall, Herne Hill, Manchester 14.

KROPOTKIN'S "Mutual Aid" (Pelican Book): Nelson P.P.U. requires a dozen copies for study group. Loan or purchase. Offers to Norman Heywood, 27 Terry St., Nelson, Lancs.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

### FOR SALE & WANTED (Cont.)

LAMB BRAND Typewriter Ribbons. Cleanest, longest, 3s. 6d. each, postage paid; 10s. three; 18s. 6d. six. Name models, colours, Peace News. Hardmans, 15 Prospect Place, Preston.

P.P.U., West Midlands Area, Xmas Cards: design by Thos. Pittfield, 4 peace quotations or blank, 3d. each, 3s. doz., from W. Gladwin, 36 Holloway Head, Birmingham 1.

THE EDGEMAKER for old safety razor blades. Try one at 5s. 6d. c.p. Turn the handle and you'll shave clean. C. and J. Plenty, 153 High St., Street, Som.

### LITERATURE, &c.

CHRIST IS COMING. Paradise to be restored on earth. Read "God's Picture Book," 3d., from Secretary, Prophetic League, 21 Poplar Grove, New Malden, Surrey.

CHURCHILL AND RUSSIA. Read "Bolshevik Boy in Britain," by Emrys Hughes, Editor of Forward. 80 pages, facts, figures, quotations. Post free 1s. 3d. from Forward, 26 Civic St., Glasgow C.4.

GIFT FOR C.O.s in prison. "How Green Was My Valley." Relatives write, Marshall, 21 Wheatlands Drive, Bradford, Yorks.

BOOKS LOANED to C.O.s on land, etc.; without obligation. Write for list Marshall as above.

IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT for Humanitarians: "The Stalper of the Skies: a Bible for Animal Lovers." Compiled by Will Hayes from the Scriptures and folk-lore of all peoples. Beautifully illustrated. Boards 5s., paper 2s. 6d., postage 6d. The Order of the Great Companions, Hertha's Chapel, Meopham Green, Kent.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Rd., London, N.W.1.

"THINK ON THESE THINGS." Vital monthly messages. 20 pages, calendar etc., 1s. Christian Truth Institute, 174 Foresthill Rd., London, S.E.23.

### MEETINGS, &c.

BROMLEY, High St., Meetings on Indian Freedom, Nov. 13; Negotiated Peace, Nov. 27 and Dec. 11; and Food Relief, Jan. 1.

LIVERPOOL. Maurice Rowntree will speak at the C.O. Fellowship Meeting at Friends' Institute, 97 Islington, at 7 p.m. on Mon., Nov. 22, 1943.

PATRICK FIGGIS will speak on "The P.P.U.'s Job Today" at Streatham P.P.U., 2nd floor, 260 High Rd., S.W.16 (over Parkes, chemists, by St. Leonard's Church), on Friday, Nov. 26, at 7 p.m.

### PERSONAL

CONTACT CORRESPONDENCE CLUB. A satisfactory medium for those desiring congenial pen-friendships. Particulars, stamp, Secy., PN, 19 Ty Fry Gardens, Rumney, Cardiff.

JOIN Victory Correspondence Club, 34 Honeywell Rd., S.W.11, for congenial pen-friendships. Stamp.

POST-WAR relief and reconstruction. Austrian writer gives lessons in German, London area. Phone Terminus 1715. Miss Travers, 1 Adelaide St., W.C.2.

### SITUATIONS VACANT

GAOL-BOUND C.O. seeks single person, either sex, to care for small market-garden and glass, with view to partnership on release; outside morning gardening at 30s. p.w. and full board available here £1 p.w. St. Bridget, Ashburton, Devon.

WHEN CORRESPONDING with PN about an advertisement, quote its first words, classification and date.

DISPLAYED Advertisements. MAXIMUM space allowed: Three column-inches. LATEST TIME for copy first post Friday.

### SITUATIONS VACANT (Cont.)

MARKET GARDENING. Young man required as pupil and help. Employer a C.O. Good home and pleasant surroundings. County of Somerset. Full board and lodging with small weekly allowance for general expenses. Box 174 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE Hospital, Reading. Porters urgently required, non-resident, wages £3 6s. per week. Apply Secretary.

VEGETARIAN GUEST HOUSE in central Lake District requires someone with imagination and initiative to undertake or help with cooking. Will anyone interested apply to Isabel James, Beck Allans, Gasmere.

WANTED: Assistant Accounts Department (typing). Applications to be sent to The Secretary, P.P.U., Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

WANTED. DOMESTIC helpers and lady gardener. Hartwood School, Peaslake, Guildford. Abinger 119.

### SITUATIONS & WORK WANTED

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, with experience land, building surveying, requires constructive employment, Central or East London. Box 184, PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O., 22, vegetarian, single, able to milk, drive tractor, done one year's market gardening, also with knowledge of bees, seeks situation with evenings free for study, anywhere, but near sea preferred, no objection to isolation. Box 182 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER (medalist, married woman) seeks return business after middle-life breakdown. Excellent English, typewriting. Knowledge languages. Experienced secretarial assistant. Prefer literary work, part-time (slight disablement). Box 183 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

MARKET GARDEN/Farm work with accommodation required by strong, keen man (single, 27). 21 years experience all types work except milking. Free early December. Box 175 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

GENERAL HANDYMAN, full workshop equipment, furniture, capital, etc., desires job leading to partnership. Wye Valley district. Garbett, Lindors, St. Briavels, Glos.

PACIFIST, Grad., M.I.H.V.E., requires situation, 13 years' practical knowledge. Steam, hot water, building, food manufacturing machines. Maintenance. Willingly accept any constructive work. Berge, 42 St. Leonards Rise, Orpington, Kent.

### MISCELLANEOUS

GROUP MEDITATION (London). Yoga and Heard-Huxley theories. Active proponents, write Bragg, Merville, 105 Tulsa Hill, S.W.2.

IS THE Income Tax unjust? Katharine MacDonald's salon; social atmosphere. Sundays, 7.45 p.m. 6 Lansdowne Crescent, Glasgow. (Letters written, advice given.)

MRS. J. HAMILTON, psychologist, correct breathing; simple, scientific, rejuvenating health and vitality. Consultations daily. Western 8935.

REG. G. BAILEY, M.S.F., N.C.P., member of British Health Freedom League. Osteopath and Naturopath, ex-Maidstone College Graduate C.O. Natural treatment of disease. Consultations by appointment. 134 Hoppers Rd., Winchmore Hill, N.21. Palmers Green 7868.

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